

The Intelligencer.

Office Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

"DARK DAYS"—Grover Cleveland.

When a Cleveland Republican, otherwise known as a "dark day," is given a good thing, it is called civil service reform.

Subscription to the Amalgamated—"Strike for your rights and your fires" had no reference to a market with the bottom knocked out.

Fish are unusually cheap. Fish are rich in phosphorus. Phosphorus is brain food. How will the esteemed Register have its herring?

Sussex City's forthcoming book is endorsed by President Cleveland. Mr. Cox can now sell it at home and let the *Sullivan* "for" crack its own jokes.

As we understand the President, he means to say that if those New York people don't stop putting him in the line of two can't Coxes to sit up 'nights with the Grand Turk.

The two-cent Treasury reform of the Intelligencer ought to go a long way towards wiping out the shame of Mr. Hendricks' four hundred million surplus; but probably it won't.

Oh, QUAY says he is going to be the next State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. Mr. Clegg, of Pittsburgh, not a bit dismayed, goes on making a slow sort of canvas for his man McDuff.

Prof. Thompson, who didn't get the Internal Revenue Commission, sympathizes with Captain Blackburn, who failed to get the Kentucky Collectorship. The anti-Cleveland Democracy has taken root in Kentucky.

It is urged in extenuation of Captain Blackburn's blood-thirsty war letter that he didn't fight harder or kill any more Yankees than when he expressed no such sentiments. Captain Blackburn's trouble was that he shot off his mouth too savagely and got on the record.

The new city ordinance, already given in substance in the Intelligencer, is presented in full this morning on the 28th inst. The proposition, though not without objection, is the best yet submitted and nothing better has been offered. The city owes a floating debt which it will be profitable to bond. There can be no further delay without injury to the public credit. Wheeling has had a severe lesson which ought to lead to better things in her financial policy; in which case there will be no need of further loans.

A shameless and heartless fraud has been practiced on the hopeful Democrats of Philadelphia. A man describing himself as attached to the Treasury Department thrust himself into the bosom of the Philadelphia Democracy, saying that he had been sent by Secretary Manning to select worthy candidates for official favor. He was wined and dined, and got some spot cash with which he eloped. A man who would thus trifle with the hopes of patriots is "fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils," and deserves a place in the Deformed Civil Service of Grover Cleveland. Let him keep away from West Virginia.

What's the matter with the President, nay? He doesn't seem to have the nerve to do a thing when there seems but one thing for him to do. Last Monday the term of Marshal Atkinson expired. The marshaling contest was settled and the President promised to appoint Mr. Schou. Notice was sent to Mr. Schou to be at Parkersburg yesterday prepared to go abroad. The public business does not suffer by the delay, for Mr. Atkinson, we understand, has consented to serve until his successor qualifies. But the President embraces the opportunity to show that he prefers to put off till to-morrow what could as well be done today. No wonder Democrats are discontented.

P. S.—The cynoscope press is expected to get up on its hind legs and howl that the Intelligencer is impatient to get a Republican out of office.

It is jumping at a conclusion to say that to agreement is possible between the rail manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association. Prudence and forbearance ought to be able to accomplish a satisfactory adjustment. Communities largely dependent on the rail industry are already suffering enough from depression. Let us hope that a strike may not come to aggravate the situation. Men who work for wages may be supposed to understand their own interests, yet they have reason to know that a strike may cost them dearly. Few of them have a reserve to draw on. Some times it pays the miller better to lie idle than to run, and the manufacturer can eat his capital if need be—an advantage always on his side. The flood of a year ago did great damage in this valley, but a long strike would cost us more.

We learn that the Congressional delegation from this State have assumed to parade the official platform and we call the public attention to the report that the people may be deceived if it is not upon them to enter their protest against the use of their names in the advertisement of the Intelligencer. The advertisement of the Intelligencer is not a piece of personification, but a piece of personification.

Not only "have assumed to parade out" but are parading out as fast as the President can be brought to act. And they are going to keep it up. Any patronage addressed to West Virginia will come through that preferred channel. The Congressmen were reluctant to go into the pool, preferring to take care of their respective districts, but they were forced to bow before the oaks of the Senate, who stand close to the President. What's the use of dressing the "Windy" Wilson administration in the disguise of "the people"? Does anybody think that will cause the administration to "ignore the demands of our Congressional delegation"? None. If the State administration wants to be recognized it will have to make terms. Otherwise the way to the meat trough is blocked. From all this we are forced to the sad conclusion that the Cleveland administration will never be "popular with our people." But we can have harmony, and lots of it.

THE LITTLE JOKER.

HE WILL SIT ON OTTOMAN WILK And Roust Chestnuts With the Sultan of Turkey—The President Thinks He Has a Man That Will Tickle Turkey, and Will Not Give Him Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—A delegation of the constituency of Congressman Cox, of New York, called on President Cleveland to-day. After the ceremony of introduction Judge McCarthy addressed the President on behalf of the delegation, stating the purpose of their visit. They had seen Mr. Cox and urged him in behalf of all classes of people in his district to decline the appointment of Minister to Turkey and continue to represent them in Congress. They had not prevailed and now came to ask the President to advise Mr. Cox to decline. With this Judge McCarthy handed the President an endorsed copy of the resolutions.

The President said the proposition seemed a singular one. He had found a good man, such a one as he wanted to help run the administration, and here came his friends to say that he was a good man, yet to ask him (the President) to let him go. He was afraid the proposition would be a sort of boomerang for those who made it.

Judge McCarthy—"We feel, Mr. President, knowing him as we do, that the President—" "It won't do," I mean to have the lion's share of the good things for the administration. The more resolutions you pass calling Mr. Cox a good man the more I shall hold by a delegate about the difficulty of filling Mr. Cox's place."

"You have," said the President, "a district full of good men. Send us along a good man. I won't interfere in your district, but I want him and you won't let me go to look out; your mission is unsuccessful."

Mr. Cox felt he had a word to say. He had served 16 years, and had formed a host of warm attachments; all these gentlemen had to say this request came from the President.

The President—"It is very complimentary to you and to me, too. I feel that I have perhaps been building better than I knew."

A delegate said it would be very gratifying to his constituents to have Mr. Cox remain; it would be very hard to fill his place.

Mr. Cox said he used to be in a great hurry to get up to the House promptly, but now he would not run without him and he had found it. The President had made this appointment with so much kindness that he felt himself bound to go where he was sent. They could always find a good man in the district and could always elect him.

After some casual friendly chat and another round of hand shaking the delegation withdrew.

VILAS'S CIRCULAR.

It Succeeded in Having a Horde of Thirty Spies Sent to the Department.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—In the Post-office Department to-day there was a surprising increase in the number of callers who wanted to have an interview with the Postmaster General. The halls, ante-room, chief clerk's room and General Vilas' private office were more than comfortably filled, the majority of those in waiting being men. Some surprise was occasioned about the department by this revival of interest among office-seekers, but none could offer any explanation of it until it became known that a circular containing instructions on the matter of removing "offensive parties" had been issued by the Postmaster General. As the circular directed that these visitors were present in force with charges and specifications, backed in some cases by affidavits against postmasters whose policies did not agree with those of General Vilas and the patriotic citizens of the country, it was not surprising that the circular was so widely circulated in this State of age on the Department of, of course, increase until changes have been filed against every Republican Postmaster in the country. Subsequent calls will have to be made by the Postmaster General in these matters to watch the progress of their affairs, and in this way the Postmaster General will be kept in constant employment, that will keep him from getting someone or from having time to write any more circular instructions.

The propriety of a Cabinet officer preparing such a letter is severely criticized here in all directions except among the rampant spoilsmen and the place-hunters. It is evident that General Vilas is a man who will not allow himself to be used as a piece of property by the President. He is a man who will not allow himself to be used as a piece of property by the President. He is a man who will not allow himself to be used as a piece of property by the President.

The amount of money seeking employment in agriculture is very large, yet there are in many localities, in almost every section in which there is more or less complaint of scarcity. The report closes with the practical suggestion that in the manufacturing towns and cities where the shortage of labor is so acute, the Government should open offices for the unemployed, through which communications may be opened between unemployed city workers and farmers, so that a reputable and worthy city laborer may have the means of making known his true character, instead of starting out on foot as a vagrant, subject to the suspicion of being taken for a professional tramp.

Clerks' Vacations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Heretofore leaves of absence will be granted to the clerks and other employees of the Treasury Department for not more than thirty days for each year of the service, and for proportionate periods for shorter terms of service. Reckoning back to the last leave of absence granted for the full time then due, but not more than one year, all absence for any cause during the time within which a right to a leave has occurred, will be deducted.

Cutting Down Expense.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Six clerks and one messenger in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury were dismissed to-day, and the salaries of three of the principal clerks were reduced in order to bring the expenditures of the office within the limit of the appropriation. The changes will lessen the current expenses of the office about twelve hundred dollars.

DEPARTMENT HUMOR.

Manning's Colored Messenger—Comical Story of Another Messenger.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The coal black negro brought by Secretary Manning from Albany, N. Y., to attend his door in the Treasury Department, has been pointed out by the other colored messengers and door keepers to visitors as a curiosity. There, they would say, "is the new Democratic colored man." The object of all this attention did not appear to be much embarrassed by the notoriety given him. He leaned his head back against the wall when not otherwise engaged and regarded his inspectors with a calm look of conscious superiority that none but a New Yorker could assume. He weakened this afternoon, however, and lost at the same time his claim to distinction. A visitor to whom the "colored Democrat" was pointed out approached, and in a loud voice told him he wanted to shake hands with the first black Democrat he had ever seen. All the other colored men in the hall saw how he was treated, and would do. He was not equal to the occasion. Instead of accepting the invitation to shake hands, he glanced around at his brother door keepers, but, reading nothing in their faces to encourage him, he faltered.

"I ain't no Democrat."

"You ain't?" exclaimed the visitor and all the door-keepers in one surprised voice.

"I ain't," answered the New Yorker suddenly, looking about as if he feared a razor.

"Then you is a Republican?" questioned one of the colored men.

"No, I ain't no Republican, neither, and the darkies with a stubborn glance towards Manning's door. 'I ain't no Republican nor no Democrat. I never voted in my life. What you fellows been given me since I come here, anyway?'"

He asked reproachfully, trying to make friends with the darkies who had dropped in to see him. "I ain't no Republican, neither, and the darkies with a stubborn glance towards Manning's door. 'I ain't no Republican nor no Democrat. I never voted in my life. What you fellows been given me since I come here, anyway?'"

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STRIKE IMMINENT.

THE AMALGAMATED SCALE.

The Manufacturers Announce Their Ultimatum and the Employers Refuse to Accept It—A Summary Adjournment of the Conference—The Outcome.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 14.—The *Chronicle* Telegraph says: "We met and talked the matter over, and upon learning the manufacturers' ultimatum, adjourned immediately." Thus spoke Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association, as he emerged from the room in which the Amalgamated members and the manufacturers had been in conference. Following him came President Withe and the other members of the iron workers' committee.

"Will this disagreement result in a strike?" was asked.

"It is more than I can say."

The conference did not begin until after eleven o'clock. The iron workers' representatives from the Sixth district were late in arriving, and a request was made by Secretary Martin that the session be postponed until two o'clock. While the proposition was being considered by the manufacturers the late delegation arrived.

The meeting, of course, was held with closed doors, and the deliberations were therefore not public.

It was learned, however, that the iron manufacturers presented the following agreement, which the workmen at once asserted was full of snakes:

MANUFACTURERS' PROPOSITION.

"We the undersigned committee appointed by the Association of Manufacturers of Iron and Steel Nails and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers hereby agree that the following scale of prices based upon the iron manufacturers' card of prices and advancing and declining with the same without limit, shall govern the wages of the several departments as herein stated for one year, commencing June 1st, 1885, and ending May 31st, 1886. This agreement can be terminated on sixty days notice by either party."

The scale in prices below the 2-5-10 cent card scale shall be in the same proportion as the changes between 2-5-10 cent card and the 3 cent card."

The price of working mill steel shall be 10 percent less than for iron excepting sheets thinner than 20 gauge. This is a reduction. One dollar extra shall be paid for all castings over 100 pounds instead of 75 cents per ton. The price of the same scale is at present 12 percent, or one-eighth of the price paid for puddling. This has been reduced to 10 percent. On the bar and nail plate mills the scale has been reduced from 70 to 60 cents per ton. On the bar and nail plate mills the scale has been reduced from 70 to 60 cents per ton.

The price for rolling instead of five-eighths. In guide mills it has been the custom of paying 50 cents per ton extra for piles or crops, shall be cut off with the further provision that no iron shall be rolled in the heretofore. The 10 percent extra allowed last year on strong iron and certain gauges shall be taken off. Sheet mills, either single or double, are to be restricted in the number of heats or crops to 10 in the hoop and section to five, or a reduction is proposed ranging from 10 to 15 percent, according to grade. Scraping shall be reduced from \$2 to \$1.50. Under the head of hanging, the scale for muck iron is placed at one-third less than regular iron. The price was the same in the old scale. For knobbling scrap a reduction from \$1.70 to \$1.20 is proposed, and for knobbling rolled iron the new scale reduces the price from \$6.10 to \$5.40.

In the plate and section mills no iron shall be rolled in the heretofore. The 10 percent extra allowed last year on strong iron and certain gauges shall be taken off. Sheet mills, either single or double, are to be restricted in the number of heats or crops to 10 in the hoop and section to five, or a reduction is proposed ranging from 10 to 15 percent, according to grade. Scraping shall be reduced from \$2 to \$1.50. Under the head of hanging, the scale for muck iron is placed at one-third less than regular iron. The price was the same in the old scale. For knobbling scrap a reduction from \$1.70 to \$1.20 is proposed, and for knobbling rolled iron the new scale reduces the price from \$6.10 to \$5.40.

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